ESTOSECTORS.

A Democratic Journal, Devoted to the South and Southern Rights, Politics, Catest News, Citerature, Morality, Cemperance, Agriculture, &c.

"We will cling to the Pillars of the Temple of our Libertics, and if it must fall, we will Perish amidst the Ruins."

W. F. DURISOE & SON, Proprietors.

EDGEFIELD, S. C., MAY 28, 1856.

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### Choice Poctry.

MOLLY, LET THE BOYS ALONE. My misanthropie maiden aunt. She is three score years and ten And she has a great antipathy To moustaches and young men. She never lets me have a beau-Although I am fully grown-When ever I look at them, she cries-

Last week, I to a party went, Aunt Fanny was there ton-A young man asked me if I liked Sleigh-riding in the snow. I was about to answer him-But all my th ughts had flown-I met aunt's ere, which eem'd to say, " Molly, let the buys alone ?"

" Molly, let the boys alone ?"

Last summer I my window raised, To enjoy the cooling breese, A young gent pass'd, and as he bow'd I heard aunt Fanny's sneeze. I bow'd not, he thought it strange, But I wished he could have known That aunt Fanny's sneeze sur ly meant-" Molly, let the boys alone ?"

One night I sat up very late, And my candle went out quite, I softly crept to aunt's bed-room To procure another light. I made a slight noise with the tongs -Aunt turned over with a groun-And sleeping very soundly said-" Molly, let the boys alone?"

I hasten'd back and went to bed, And cried myself to sleep, And dream'd a wooden leged ghost All around my bed did creep. The spectre laid its hand on mine, 'A hand, hard and cold as stone, And in a voice sepulchral said-" Molly, let the boys alone ?"

Now, what on earth am I to do? All day, and all night long, I'm hausted by that vexing strain. That one continual song! I sometimes think I'll runaway-And go marry Mike Ma one, So I no more can hear aunt say-" Wolly, let the boys alone."

# Political.

From the Washington Union, May 16. OUR RELATIONS WITH NICARAGUA.

In answer to the resolutions pa-sed in both houses of Congress, the President sent to Congress, vesterday, a special message, accompanied by the correspondence in regard to our present relations with Nicaragua. The message is as follows: To the Senate and House of Representatives :

I transmit, herewith, reports of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Navy. and the Attorney General, in reply to a resolution of the Senate of the 24th of March last, and also to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 8th of May instant, both having reference to the routes of transit between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans through the republics of New Granada and Nicaragua, and to the condition of affairs in Central America.

people of the United Sta es.

The narrow istimus which continents of North and South America, has, by the facilities it affords for easy transit between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, rendered the countries of Central America an dime nations, which has been greatly augas a motive power by land and sea. To us, of primary magnitude, that istimus is of pe- States of Costa Rica, Nicaragua, and Hon- of amity. We do not go behind the fact of culiar importance, just as the isthmus of duras. Suez is, for corresponding reasons, to the curing free transit across the American isthmus has rendered it of paramount interest of Oregon and Washington, and the arcession of California to the Union.

Impelled by these considerations, the United States took steps at an early day to assure suitable means of commercial transit, by canal, railway or otherwise, across this

We concluded, in the first place, a treaty of peace, amity, navigation and commerce with the Republic of New Granada, among the conditions of which was a stipulation, on the part of New Granada, guaranteeing they are continually agitated, their public transit across that part of the isthmus which lies in the territory of New Granada, in conanteed in respect of the same territory the rights of sovereignty and property of New

The effect of this treaty was to afford to at duce opening's common road from Chagres to Panama, and for at length constructing a railway in the same direction, to connect regularly with steamships, for the transportation of quails, specie and passengers to and fro, between the Atlantic and Pacific States and Territories of the United States.

and the Mexican course with Spanish-American republics, have made their appearance in the course of theman. We have left our hearth stones and Republic the resion of the right of way at Great Britain has repeatedly been constrained a few months, and been recognised succest he ties that bind us to our homes, to rally the northern extremity of the isthmus by to recur to measures of force for the protective sively each, as the political power of that around you, and sustain law and order. He Tehuantapee; and that line of communication continues to be an object of solicitude France found it necessary to attack the Casto the people of this Republic.

In the mean time, intervening between the republic of New Granada and the Mexican dress of wrongs done to Frenchmen in republic, lie the States of Guatemala, Salva-dor, Hondoras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica, What the severed members of the former republic conduct and policy of the United States is, for the absence of satisfactory information try, and as such every man had a right to and tombs while in use as repositories of the of Central America. Here, in the territory that while it would be as easy for us to an upon the question whether President Rivas bring slaves here, as well as any other pro-deed.

the security and freedom of projected lines of travel across the isthmus by the way of yield in this respect to any suggestions of territorial aggrandizement, or even of exclusive advantage, either of communicating or advantages by peaceful means, and with full and free assent of those who lone had any legitimate authority in the matter. We distributed those opportunities from consider the part in the troubles of countries near the products of countries near the products of the part in the troubles of countries near the products of the product of the products of the government de fucto and, so far as such exists, the government de fucto and the government de fucto and seadily and material, must be, the government de fucto and t

lupe Hidalgo, by which the United States became, with the consent of the Mexican republic, the rightful owners of California, and thus invested with augmented special interest in the condition of Central America, that amilitary expedition under the authority of the British government, had landed at ragoa, and taken forcible possession of that port, the necessary ter inus of any canal or railway across the isthmus within the terri-

tories of Nicaragua. It did not diminish the unwelcomeness to us of this act of the part of Great Britain to find that she assumed to justify it on the ground of an alleged protectorship of a small and obscure band of uncivilized Indians, whose proper name even had become lost to history, who did not constitute a State capable of territorial sovereignty, either in fact or of right, and all political interest in whom, and in the territory they occupied, Great Britain had previously renounced by successive treaties with Spain when Spain was sovereign of the country, and subsequently with independent Spanish

have been by this act of the British Gov. ras, we remembered the many and powerful and we proceeded in earnest good faith, and with a sincere desire to do whatever might strengthen the bonds of peace between us, to negotiate with Great Britain a convention | del Norte. to assure the perfect neutrality of all interoceanic communications across the isthings, and, as the indispensable condition of such neutrality, the absolute independence of the States of Central America, and their complete sovereignty within the limits of their as against the United States. We supposed we had accomplished that object by the convention of April 19, 1850, which would never have been signed nor ratified on the These documents relate to questions of port of the United States but for the con- end at once to a civil war, and restored apthe highest importance and interest to the viction that, in victue of its provisions, neithreignty, in fact or in name, in any part of buth a citizen of the republic, D. Patricio Central America, however or whensoever Rivas, as its provisional President. acquired, either before or afterwards. The essential object of the convention-the nenobject of special consideration to alt maribecome a nullity, if either Great Britain or of the means by which the governing per mented in modern times by the operation of the United States were to continue to hold sons attain their power, provided there be a changes in commercial relation, especially exclusively islands or main land of the isththose produced by the general use of steam mus, and more especially if, under any claim of the country, and with reserve only of time on account of its geographical position and of our political interest as an American State fact of the Atlantic shores of the three

marriane powers of Europe. But, above all, houses of Congress full information of the we do not inquire into the causes which may their most hearty welcome. To you, gentlethe importance to the United States of se- protracted, and hitherto fruitless efforts, have led to a change of government. To range this international question with Great lution has been aided by foreign intervention to us since the settlement of the Territories Britain. It is referred to on the present oc- or not; whether insurrection has overthrown to the attention of Congress.

of the Spanish-American republics has never actual possession of power. All these matceased to be regarded by this Government ters we leave to the people and public auwith solicitude and regret on their own ac- thorities of the particular country to detercount, while it has been the source of con- mine; and their determination, whether it be tinual embarrassment in our public and pri- by positive action or by ascertained acquivate relations with them. In the midst of the violent revolutions and the wars by which | legitimacy of the new government. to the United States the right of way or authorities are unable to afford due protection to foreigners and to foreign interests within their territory, or even to defend their | which time this Union has maintained undissideration of which the United States guar- own soil against individual aggressors, foreign or domestic, the burden of the inconveniences and losses of which, therefore, de- founded either by domestic revolution or by volves in no inconsiderable degree upon the foreign States associated with them in close the governments of Europe. relations of geographical vicinity or of com-

mercial intercouse. of the United States with respect to the Re- dom anomalous changes of organization or publics of Mexica and of Central America. administration which they undergo, and the moteness, of the European States from ges, of which the recent series of revolutions Angelica, facts of the same order have not in the Mexican republic is an example, where The United States also endeavored, but failed to appear conspic tously in their inter- five successive revolutionary governments tion of British interests in those countries. tle of San Juan de Ulus, and even to debark

teroceanic communication between the opposite shores of America, and more especially to the territory of the States of Nicaragua and Honduras.

Paramonn to that of any European State as was the interest of the United States in the assurance of the United States in the state of the state of the United States, but that the proposed minister himself was of that class of presented himself. The state of the United States, but that the proposed minister himself was of that class of presented himself. The state of the United States, but that the proposed minister himself was of that class of presented himself. The state of the United States, but that the proposed minister himself was of that class of presented himself. The state of the United States, but that the proposed minister himself was of that class of presented himself. The state of the United States in the territories annexed and absorbed, yet we have abstained from doing of that class of proposed minister himself. ple prompts them to hardy enterprises, and has been received as such, satisfactory esithey occasionally yield to the temptation of dence appearing that he represents the gov-taking part in the troubles of countries near ernment de fucio, and, so far as such exists, Nicaragua and Honduras, still we did not taking part in the troubles of countries near

legitimate authority in the matter. We disregarded those opportunities, from considerations alike of domestic and foreign policy; just as, even to the present day, we have preserved in a system of justice and respect for the rights and interests of others as well as our own, in regard to each and all of the States of Central America.

It was with surprise and regret, therefore, that the United States learned, a few days after the conclusion of the treaty of Guada learned to an iepublics in amity with us, which are entitled to exert all the authority in him vested to repress such enterprises, because they are in violation of the law of the land, which the constitution requires him to execute faithfully; because they are contrary to the policy of the government. In the second place, the interoceanic communication by the way of Nicaragua is effectually interrupted, and the persons and property of united states learned, a few days after the conclusion of the treaty of Guada learned to an impublic in amity with us, which are entitled to, and will never cease to enjoy, in unoffending private citizens of the United entitled to, and will never cease to enjoy, in their calamities the cordial sympathy, and in their prosperity the efficient good will, of their government. Neither of these obten government and of the people of the United States.

To say that our laws in this respect are sometimes violated, or successfully evaded, San Juan del Norte, in the State of Nica- is only to say what is true of all laws in all countries, but not more so in the United countries, but not more so in the United transit by the way of Nicaragna is cut off, States than in any one whatever of the disturbances at Panama have occurred to States than in any one whatever of the countries of Europe. Suffice it to repeat that the laws of the Doned States, prohibiting all foreign military enlistments or expedingly within our territory, have been executed with impartial good faith, and so far has been despatched to Panama to investigate the countries of the lives and property of citizens of the United States. A special commissioner has been despatched to Panama to investigate as the nature of things permits, as well in repression of private persons as of the official agents of other Governments, both of Europe and America.

one previously established in the territory of States and Territories of the Union. It is a Nevertheless, and injuriously affected as the United States conceived themselves to gua would, it is believed, have been much more prosperous than it has been, but for ernment, and by its occupation about the the occupation of its only Atlantic port by sures, and have such action, for the tions of the territory of the State of Hondu-thority set up and sustained by the same power in a portion of its territory, by means ties and mutual interests by which Great of which its domestic sovereignty was un-Britain and the United States are associated, paired, its, public lands were withheld from ettlement, and it was deprived of all the maritime revenue which it would otherwise collect on imported merchandise at San Juan

In these circumstances of the political debility of the republic of Nicaragua, and when its inhabitants were exhausted by long-continued civil war between parties, neither of them strong enough to overcome the other, or permanently maintain internal own territory, as well against Great Britain tranquillity, one of the contending factions of the republic invited the assistance and co-operation of a small body of citizens of the United States from the State of California, whose presence, as it appears, put an parent order throughout the territory of Nier Great Britain nor the United States was caragua, with a new administration, having thereafter to exercise any territorial sove- at its head a distinguished individual, by

It is the established policy of the United States to recognise all Governments without of protector-hip of Indians, either Govern- as to the recognition of revolutionary gova foreign government exercising actual pow-I have already communicated to the two er to investigate questions of legitimacy; which the United States have made to ar- us it is indifferent whether a successful revoisting forms, or in a manner adopted for the The unsettled political condition of some occasion by those whom we may find in the escence, is to us a sufficient warranty of the

During the sixty-seven years which have elapsed since the establishment of the existing government of the United States, in all turbed domestic tranquillity, we have had occasion to recognise governments de facto, military invasion from abroad, in many of

It is more imperatively necessary to apply this rule to the Spanish American republics, Such is, more emphatically, the situation in consideration of the frequent and not sel-Notwithstanding, however, the relative re- revolutionary nature of most of these chancountry, by the United States.

minister from the republic of Nicaragua the Union, with equal rights and equal privitroops at Vera Croz, in order to obtain re- presented himself hearing the commission of leges. He contended that slavery was a President Rivas, he must and would have common and economical blessing. This been received as such, unless he was found country, said he, was bought by the comon inquiry subject to personal exception, but mon blood and treasure of the whole coun-

of the Central American States, is the narrowest part of the isthmus, and hither, of course, public attention has been directed as the interior as it is for European States to do this in the most inviting field for enterprises of init might be justified as well, on the alleged stances of his avered association with arming more, nor nothing less.

unoffending private citizens of the United resumption of diplor matic intercourse with

the government of Nicaragua.
Further than this the documents communicated show that while the interoceanic gate the facts of the occurrence, with a view particularly to the redress of parties aggrieved. But meanings of another class will be demanded for the future security of inter-

the persons and property of citizens of the United States connected with or using the same, as are within my constitutional power and as existing circumstances have seemed inadequate to the object, that fact will be ommunicated to Congress, with such reommendations as the exigency of the case nay indicate. FRANKLIN PIERCE. WASHINGTON, May 15, 1856.

#### From the Kansas Herald of Freedom. PRO-SLAVERY MEETING.

At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Pro-Slavery citizens of Leavenworth, called to extend a cordial welcome to about one hundred Southern emigrants just landed in our city, all of whom assembled at Il urison's. On motion, W. E. Murphy was called to the Cnair, and L. J Eastin, acted as Secretary.

Mr. Murphy then welcomed our Southern riends in the following appropriate address: Fellow-Citizens of Leavenworth City: It is with feelings of the most profound gratification, that I see you assembled here

this evening for the purpose of a friendly interchange of feeling and sentiment with our gallant Southern fellow-citizens, who

have to-day landed in our young and growing city.
And fellow-citizens from the patriotic States of Alabama, South Carolina, Georgia, and Mississippi, permit me as Mayor of the Metropolis of Kansas Territory, to extend to you in behalf of a majority of its citizens men, we can extend the right hand of fellowship. We are able to appreciate your motives in coming to our beautiful Territory. We feel asspred that each and every casion only because of its intimate connexion with the special object now to be brought castolished in its place according to pre-exof our Common Country, and that the outhern fire and chivalric spirit which animates your breasts, is a sure guarantee that you will do nothing that is wrong, or calculated to reflect discredit upon the Democratic States from which you emanate. And now as fellow-citizens of Kansas, allow me to greet you, and once more extend to you in hehalf of a majority of my fellow citizens of Leavenworth City, a most cordial and hear-

Mr. Bowlin, of Miss., being called for responded in behalf of the Southerners, in a ew-well timed remarks. He said we come as pioneers to live in Kansas, fairly and honestly if we can, and out of it if we must. Mr. Halderman, in response to a call, said he was giad to welcome Southerners to Kansas. The South had at last aroused. and were responding to the calls of duty in

Major Wilkes, of South Carolina, addressed the meeting in a few soul stirring, and eloquent remarks. He had heard of order Ruffians, and in certain quarters the name was used as a reproach, but in the South it was synonymous with that of genthen went on to argue the great principles When, therefore, some time since, a new for which his party contended-equality in

Mr. Goode, of Ala., was proud to meet with such a cordial welcome, and equally proud to see so many gallant spirits here ooth from the South and the Territory.

Mr. Goode, of Kansas, said he came here not to wage war upon peaceable men, but py love." It is a species of temporary into spstain the laws of Kansas. He gave a sanity, and, strange as it may seem, it affects severe rebuke to the outlaws. He was for the system of the boy at a much earlier age the Union and the Constitution. Advocated now, than it did twenty years ago. Under the the true States' Rights doctrine, that slaves present progressive system of getting through were property, and could not be forced out the world, the boy, at a very early age beof the Territory. He showed that 12 of gins to spe manish ways. He looks " sheep's the 13 original States owned slaves, and that eyes" at all the girls he meets, attends church slavery was recognised in the Constitution.

This too (two) Good, let us have a little

Mr. Moore, of Georgia, said he had heard of the anecdote of the ferryman, and he could assure all that he and his friends could say "cow." They did not come to engage in insurrection, or to incite it, but had come as actual settlers to place our houlders with yours, to aid in sustaining this Government. He alluded to the efforts of the hypocritical Abolitionists at the North to send Sharp's rifles here. They had no terrors for men of principle. Let us, said he, keep the laws and Constitution on our side, and we will have the Government to protect us. Being in the smiles and shadow of his beloved Susy the right, and in a good cause, we can put to Jane. Her smiles waft him to the seventh flight a host of Abolitionists with their Sharp's rifles.

Dr. Henry, made a few cutting and thrill ing remarks upon Lawrence—the foul blot upon the soil of Kansas.

Mr. Dodge, one of the Southern emigrants, said our cause is a holy one. We are with the Border Ruffians, as they are called, and regretted he was not born in the borders of Kansas. The Border Ruffirms, said he, are a clever people, they had the fatset horses, the finest children, and prettiest women, and noblest men he had seen. A lady could not he be called a border ruffian, but being a bachelor, he hoped to unite himself to one who was born among the border ruffians.

Mr. McLane gave an account of his trip South, the emigration that was coming, and told that he was taken for Col. Line, of Lawrence, his narrow escape, &c. It was earthly bliss.

heart-felt thanks to the citizens of this place, in behalf of his State.

Dr. Pelot, of South Carolina, made a Southern States would do. That the people of the South were not fully apprized of the real state of facts, He said he found here a fine country, good climate, as generous, to demand. S ould these measures prove hospitable men, and as good society as in the old Palme to State.

L. J. Eastin being called upon, extended a cordial welcome to our Southern friends. He reviewed the course of Reeder, &c., and gave a short history of the treasonable and revolutionary course of the outlaws of this Territory.
Several other gentlemen spoke, and

number of sentiments offered, that were heartily cheered. Altogether it was a joyful meeting-a union of hearts and sentiments—all insui ed with a fervent zeal for the one great cause-

the rights of the South-and the equal rights of the whole country.

The meeting adjourned with the best of celings, WM. E. MURPHEY, Pres. L. J. EASTIN, Secretary.

FRENCH AND RUSSIAN FRATERNIZATION. -A French correspondent, writing from Sebastopol, says: "The aspect of the table land of the Chersoneus, would astonish those who are seldom astonished at anything. At almost every step on the highways you stumble over groups of French and Russian officers and soldiers, and in every gutter you see drunken men of both nations thrown ogether pell-mell or wallowing about in the mud and snow. A stop, however, is about to be put to this kind of fraternization. Two days ago, two or three of our soldiers were brought in who had died in a drunken frolic in the Russian camp. We, too, have escorted back to their quarters the dead hodies of Russian soldiers, who had died in our camp in the same manner. Things could no longer go on in this way, and hereafter the soldiers, on both sides, who visit each other's quarters, will have to obtain written passports. No idea can be formed of the sympathy that now exists between the members of the two nations. The English come in for no share of this good feeling. When they propose to barter any objects in their possession with the Russians, the latter offer them cartridges.

on the steamer Emigrant, and landed at Leavenworth City, where he will await the arrival of the "Kansas Committee." The General appears to be in fine health and spirits, and feels confident that the investigation of his case in Kansas will result in his benefit. We hope he may visit his constituents in this country, before h returns to Washington, as they are all anxious to take him by the hand and welcome him as a "good and faithful servant," who has done every thing in his power to advance their interests. The General will remain in the 1 erritory, until after the Kansas Commissioners shall have completed their business, after which, he will be it. If the gentleman in front sends you a

EXEMPTION LAW IN MASSACHUSETTS -The debtor to the following extent: The necessary wearing apparel of the debtor and of his wife and children; one bedstead, bed, and the necesstry bedding for every two persons in the family; one iron stove used for cooking, or warming the dwelling house; and fuel not exceeding the value of \$10, procured and designed for the use gentleman's company unless he proffers it, of the family; furniure to the value of \$100; and let your judgment guide you thereafter. books, \$50; live stock, \$50; tools and stock, \$100; one pew, which remains liable for tax, uniform and accoutrements of an officer, required by law to be kept by him, and right of burial

## Miscellaneous Reading

and the concert; flourishes a cane, smokes a Mr. Moore, of Georgia, was loudly called cigar, and struts! He falls in love, as the for, when the following sentiment was of popular expression has it, or more properly speaking, climbs up to it. He looks noon the world as a very hum drum affair, and fancies that he exists in some kind of an ethereal, fair region, where smiles from tall ladies do away with the necessity of sun, moon and stars and all such common place lights. He annoints his head with fragrant oils, perfumes a cambrick handkerchief with essences, seizes the glittering razor and in a moment of desperation shaves for a heard! He becomes a walking library of Poetry, and quotes to himself all such stanzas as end with love' and 'dove'- heart' and 'dart'- Eternal Father of us all has browed it for 'bliss' and 'kiss'—' life' and ' wife.' He repu-diates potatoes and beef-steak and feeds upon filthy distilleries, but in beautiful, fragrant heaven of exstacy, and her frown plunges him into a dark gulf of misery " without one

> ing day!" He gazes at himself in the mirror and looks microscopically, for a beard. He fancies he is the most devoted of lovers. Ardently wishes for some occasions to prove his gallantry, by seeing his Susy Jane home through a thu ider storm or helping her pull a speckled trout from the pool. He grows always, at evening and at morning. It is magnanimous, and generously appropriates the dimes his uncle gave him to buy gangers and candies with to produce from the artis a miniature of his adorable Susy Jane. He grows idolatrous. He worships the picture -sleeps with it under his pillow-kisses it in the dark shades of night. He despises wealth. " Love in a cottage" is his ideal of

heam of cheering hope, or spark of glitter-

He vows improbabilities. That he would Mr. Bowlin, of Mississippi, tendered his swim the ocean-climb the north pole-face and do all manner of impossible things for the love and smiles of his tall Goddess. A transit routes of Central America, and to Spoke of the feeling in the South, and what presses it between the leaves of his -Eng lish Reader! He sighs like a little teachit. then strain it through the rage of miscon tle. Scratches "Susy Jane" over a quire of fools-cap. He scorns the company of oth er boys of his own age and stature; cuts the arquaintance of Jim Jones, because he said that Suse had grey eyes and oggled; and is upon the point of challenging Bob Rambler for daring to compare the wash-woman's daughter with his ethereal Susy Jane.

Happy! weeping! puppy-love! with its hopes and despondings; its joys and trials; its raptures and gloom; its fervors and heartburning; its laughable lu ticrousness, and its intensely prosaic termination!

#### HOW TO BEHAVE IN CHURCH. The Schenectady Stargives the following

hints on church etiquette:

FOR GENTLEMEN.-Fancy, upon opening the door, that every body will look at you and hear yourself bravely till you get to your seat. Then pass your hand over your hair to see if the hour's labor that you spent on it has not been in vain, then take a good long stare over the congregation to see who in the seat behind, if unoccupied, or else let drive at your neighbor's patent leather .-Scratch your name on the back of the front seat, with the likeness of a one-eyed hippogriff; stare frequently at the pretty looking girl behind you, and if possible send her a note assuring her that she has the prettiest hand or the most exquisite eye of blue this side of Pa-adise. After having exhausted all reasonable amusements you may shut your eyes, open your mouth, and favor the

in fixing out before starting, for it is every young lady's duty to look pretty, bearing in mind that ladies were created for the especial purpose of being worshipped by gentlemen, and attracting their unqualified admiration. Step daintly and gracefully up the nisle, seat yourself, straighten up, seat yourself again, and repeat this six consecutive times. Pull the outer garment a little way GEN. WHITFIED .- Our distinguished delegate over the left shoulder, then back on the right, in Congress, Gen. Whitfield, came up the river and after doing this a few times leave i where you found it. Straighten down your collar, then straighten it up, pull out a highly perfumed pocket handkerchief, pass it over your lips and return it, smoothe down both ides of your dress, and thrust the toe of your exquisite foot a little out, and then after rising up and sitting down again, you will be prepared for further developments. Being properly fixed, you will rise up again and sit down, and then, after rising up and sitting down once, it would be well to repeat found at his post in the House of Representatives at Washington nay no particular attention to the preaching; that will be for the benefit of sinners. If passed a bill which exempts the property of the you have blue eyes, turn them unwards once in a while, if black, partly close the lids and look dreamy. If there is a gentleman at ton Courier. church you particularly fancy, don't look but once at him and then drop your glance immediately. After church don't accent a

A NOBLE EXAMPLE.-Never have we bee better pleased than we water a few days ago or hearing that the Ladies of our village, wishing to give their aid and moral influence to the cause of the South in Kansas, had determined to preof the South in Kansas, had determined to present to each Volunteer from this District a copy of God's Holy Word. Nothing could be more ridiculous to think of in after life, is hoy-love or as it is most commonly designated, "puppy love." It is a species of temporary inmore power to the cause of the South in Kansa han all the Sharp's and Minnie rifles, sent be and will go far to show that we depend not on bloodshed or fanaticism to sustain our peculiar

institution, but base its claims upon the teachings of the Bible, and look to God for protection and prepetuity.

What a contrast the emigrants to Kansas will present. Those from the North marching in solid phalanx, dealing death and destruction with weapons furnished them by Ministers of the Gospel; while those from the South peace fully and magnanimously meet them with firmness and calmness, armed with God's potent weapon—the Guspel of Peace and good will to men—furnished them by sisters, wives and mothers, whom they have left behind, to send up their prayers to God for their success and happiness.—Laurensville Herald.

JOHN B. GOUGH'S DESCRIPTION OF COLD WATER .- " Look at that liquid which has been produced from the clear distillery of nature," holding up a glass of water. " The places. It has been brewed down in your grassy dell, where the deer linger and the rippling rills sing their wild lullaby; or away upon the mountain tops, where the blazing sun has lighted it up with heavenly fire; or far off upon the ocean, where showers and storms are born. It sparkles in the ice gem. It makes the graceful frost tissue on which the moonlight plays. It dallies in the cataract : weaves the snow wreath and the emerald sitting on the mountain peak. It never injures, but always does good. It is blessed ever beneficent and kind. God makes it glorious. Take and drink. Take the pure liquid which God, our Father, gave ne. Take it as it is-bright, beautiful and blessed."

RECIPE FOR MAKING TATTLERS. Take A handful of the vine called Runabout, the same quantity of the root called Nimble; tongue, a sprig of the herb called Backlite, (at either before or after the dog days.) tablespoonful of Don't-you-tell it, aiz drachm be purchased in any quantity at the shope of Miss Tabithe Testable and Miss Nancy

struction, hang it upon a kein of Streetyarn, shake it occasionally for a few days, and it is fit for use. Let a few drope be taken just before walking out, and the subject will be enabled to speak all manner of evil, and that continually:

ONE OF THE MOTHERS OF '76 .- Sarah Philbrook, of Hardwick, Vt., a widow of a Revolutionary soldier, and whose age is ninety four years, made and sold last season, from two cows, six bundred pounds of but ter, besides milk and butter for family use. Mrs. Philbrook has no assistance except what is rendered by her boy, who is not quite seventy years old, and who does not intend to marry while his mother is able to

JONAH QUIDONE .- The Pitteburgh Ezpress dishes up the following paragraph from

a paper published in 1767.

"On a passage to Jamaica, with troops on board, a little boy who was a fifer, sitting on the gunwales by a sudden roll of the is there. If you chew tobacco, blaze away ship fell overboard, and was directly awallowed by a shark. A hook was baited with a piece of beef and thrown over the stern, which was seized by the shark, and he was presently hauled on board. On opening the shark, the boy was found anualy seated between two ribs and unconcerned, playing a tune on his fife."

LEAP DAYS .- " I have hern tell o' leap years and de like," said an old negro, who had proba-bly seen many snows—"but dar was once on a time, durin' this old nigger's life, a bp day your eyes, open your mouth, and tavor the congregation with an extempore snore. After the service is over, do the agreeable, if possible, to some divinity; there-after write yourself a brick.

For Young Ladies.—Spend four hours

For Young Ladies.—Spend four hours

waked it was night; ergin I dozed off, and after awhile day come, and what de yet tink? Why, all de darkies shouldered der bose and exas and started to work—yes, to work. Sis I, look here, what's you all doing, its Sunday. "You ole fool, you had better git up and go to work, it's Mon-day," said dey, and I did. Dis event comes back to me with horror, for I was told dat I slept all day Sunday.

A VERY SINGULAR AFFAIR.-A very curious instance of confusion has taken place in a family in Lumber street. A mother and her daughter were both confined on the same day, each having a little son. In the bustle of the moment both babies were placed in a cradle, and to the confusion of the mothers, when the youngsters were taken from the cradle, they were unable to ter's son-a matter which, of course, must ever remain a mystery. The family is in great dis-tress over the affair.—Albany Knickerbocker.

THE prospect of a good Sugar grop in Louis. inna is very poor. The severity of the winter-killed both seed and plant cane to a great extent, and though an attempt has been made to tent, and though an attempt has been made to get came from Cuba for planting, only three ship loads hive been ob sined, the Spanish Government, from selfish motives purely interdicting further shipment. The Sugar purely interdupen the highlands between Bayou Sara and Baton Rouge, being utterly unable to get cane, have planted their fields with Cotton.—Charles.

THE friends of Charles H. Shedgwick are excredingly anxious to learn where he is at pre-sent, or to give such information as will place them in the way to find him. He resided at THINK OF THIS SERIOUSLY.—No life can be well ended that has not been well spent; and purpose, that has accomplished no object—that has realized no hope.